

SLIDING LENS CAP APPARATUS WITH CLOSE-UP AND START-UP FUNCTIONS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This application incorporates by reference Taiwanese application Serial No.

90101198, Filed 1/18/2001.

Field of the Invention

The invention relates in general to an improved camera mechanism, and more particularly, to a sliding lens cap apparatus capable of directly switching to the close-up function of a camera.

Description of the Related Art

Nowadays, when people try to keep visual reminders of a wonderful scenery or person, a camera is frequently utilized to capture the images. Usually, the common camera has a lens cap for protecting the lens from damage and from dust pollution. When the lens cap covers the lens, the camera is in a close mode. And before taking a picture, the user must activate the camera's open/close button to uncover the lens cap from the lens. The camera then is changed to an open mode and is ready for the user to take a picture.

In addition, the camera provides a close-up mode for the user to photograph shorter-distance objects. The user can press the close-up function button to set the

camera in a close-up mode, in order to adjust the focal length of the lens accordingly. Generally, the traditional camera has one button for controlling the open/close mechanism and another one button for controlling the close-up mechanism. As a result, the user must manipulate two buttons: one is the open/close button to turn on the camera and another one is the close-up function button to set the camera in the close-up mode. These two buttons operate separate mechanisms and the usage is inconvenient for the user. Furthermore, the mechanisms of these buttons occupy more space within the camera than the single mechanism of the invention.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide a sliding lens cap apparatus with close-up and start-up functions. The invention utilizes the movement of the lens caps on the sliding lens cap apparatus to set the camera in an open mode, and because said apparatus is coupled to the lens, it can also adjust the focal length of the camera and directly switch the camera into a close-up mode. The user needs to manipulate only the sliding lens cap apparatus to simultaneously achieve the two functions. In addition, the structural design of the apparatus can save inner space of the camera and economize the material cost.

The invention achieves the above-identified objects by providing a sliding lens cap apparatus with close-up and start-up functions. The sliding lens cap apparatus is equipped in a camera and the camera includes a lens and a lens cap. The lens includes a lens pull rod for adjusting the focal length of the lens. The sliding lens cap

apparatus comprises an orientation rod, a fixed rod, and a sliding rod. The orientation rod is fixedly coupled to the camera and comprises a close orientation indent, an open orientation indent, and a close-up orientation indent. The fixed rod is also fixedly coupled to the camera. Furthermore, the fixed rod and the orientation rod form a track along which the lens can move. The sliding rod can be movably coupled to the fixed rod and comprises a lens frame that is coupled to the lens pull rod. When the lens cap moves between the open orientation indent and the close-up orientation indent, the lens promotes the sliding rod to shift and the lens frame promotes the lens pull rod to move, in order to adjust the focal length of the lens.

When the lens cap is located at the close orientation indent, the lens cap covers the lens and the camera is in a close mode. When the lens cap is located at the open orientation indent, the lens cap is open and the camera is in an open mode. And when the lens cap is located at the close-up orientation indent, the camera is in a close-up mode.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will become apparent from the following detailed description of the preferred but non-limiting embodiments. The description is made with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a lateral structural diagram of a sliding lens cap apparatus equipped in a camera according to a preferred embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2A is a sketch diagram of the sliding lens cap apparatus coupled to the

lens cap and the lens when the camera of Figure 1 is in the close mode;

Figure 2B is a sketch diagram of the sliding lens cap apparatus coupled to the lens cap and the lens when the camera of Figure 1 is in the open mode;

Figure 2C is a sketch diagram of the sliding lens cap apparatus coupled to the lens cap and the lens when the camera of Figure 1 is in the close-up mode;

Figure 3A is a lateral sketch diagram of the lens coupled to the base of the camera of Figure 1 in the close mode and the open mode; and

Figure 3B is a lateral sketch diagram of the lens coupled to the base of the camera of Figure 1 in the close-up mode.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring first to Figure 1, it shows a lateral structural diagram of a sliding lens cap apparatus equipped in a camera according to a preferred embodiment of the invention. In Figure 1, the camera 100 includes a body 101, a lens 103, a base 105, a light-sensing component 107, a lens cap 109 and a sliding lens cap apparatus 111. The concept of capturing an image by the camera 100 is that light enters the camera 100 through the lens 103 and is focalized. The focalized light then goes through the base 105 and is received by the light-sensing component 107 for imaging. And the camera 100 can be a camera that uses film to store the image, or a digital camera. As shown in Figure 1, the camera 100 further comprises a spring 131 for securing the lens 103 and the light-sensing component 107.

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The lens 103 can be rotated to move along the direction of the axis of the focalized light. The design of the mechanism for rotating the lens 103, in order to adjust the focal length, is as follows. The side of the base 105 is coupled to the lens 103 and includes a low plane 113, an inclined plane 115, and a high plane 117. And the depth of the low plane 113 (the distance between the lower plane 113 and the lens 103) is larger than the depth of the high plane 117 (the distance between the high plane 117 and the lens 103).

Moreover, the lens 103 includes a post 119. When the lens 103 is rotated, the post 119 is promoted to move on the low plane 113, the inclined plane 115, or the high plane 117. When the post 119 moves from the low plane 113 to the high plane 117, the post 119 shores up the high plane 117 enabling the lens 103 to move along the direction of the axis of the focalized light in order to increase the focal length of the camera 100. And when the post 119 moves from the high plane 117 to the low plane 113, the elasticity of the spring 131 enables the lens 103 to move nearer to the light-sensing component 107, thus decreasing the focal length of the camera 100. As a result, the focal length can be adjusted by rotating the lens 103.

The camera 100 includes a close mode, an open mode and a close-up mode. The invention manipulates the lens cap 109 to travel on the sliding lens cap apparatus 111 and to promote the lens 103 to rotate, in order to switch among the above modes of the camera 100. Referring to Figure 2A, it is a sketch diagram of the sliding lens cap apparatus 111 coupled to the lens cap 109 and the lens 103, when the camera 100 of Figure 1 is in the close mode. In Figure 2A, the lens 103 includes a lens pull rod

209 for adjusting the focal length of the lens 103. And the sliding lens cap apparatus 111 includes an orientation rod 201, a fixed rod 203 and a sliding rod 205. The orientation rod 201 is fixedly coupled to the body 101 and includes a close orientation indent 211, an open orientation indent 213, and a close-up orientation indent 215.

5 The fixed rod 203 is also fixedly coupled to the body 101. In addition, the fixed rod 203 and the orientation rod 201 form a track and the lens cap 109 is capable of moving back and forth along the track. The side of the lens cap 109 is coupled to the orientation rod 201, and further includes an orientation wedge 216. When the lens cap 109 moves, the orientation wedge 216 seizes the close orientation indent 211, the
10 open orientation indent 213, or the close-up orientation indents 215. The above design enables the lens cap 109 to reach these orientation indents more exactly, allowing the user to detect when the lens cap 109 is securely positioned in one of these indents.

The sliding rod 205 is movably coupled to the fixed rod 203 and includes a lens
15 frame 207. The lens frame 207 is coupled to the lens pull rod 209. And when the sliding rod 205 moves, the lens frame 207 promotes the lens pull rod 209 to shift in order to rotate the lens 103 and to adjust the focal length.

In addition, as shown in Figure 2A, the design of the sliding rod 205 is different from that of the fixed rod 203, in that the sliding rod 205 is not tightly coupled to the
20 lens cap 109. The design of the sliding rod 204 includes a gap between the sliding rod 205 and lens cap 109. The design purpose of the gap is that: when the lens cap 109 moves between the close orientation indent 211 and the open orientation indent

213, the lens cap 109 does not promote the sliding rod 205 to shift. And the sliding rod 205 further includes a sliding indent 217. When the lens cap 109 moves to the open orientation indent 213 or the close-up orientation indent 215, the lens cap 109 can promote the sliding rod 205 to shift by means of being coupled to the sliding indent

5 217. Accordingly, the focal length of the lens 103 can be adjusted. The side of the lens cap 109 is coupled to the fixed rod 203 and further includes a promoting wedge 218. When the lens cap 109 moves between the open orientation indent 213 and the close-up orientation indent 215, the promoting wedge 218 is coupled to the sliding indent 217 and aids the lens cap 109 in promoting the sliding rod 205 to shift. The

10 width of the gap between the sliding rod 205 and the lens cap 109 can be designed according to practical situations, to achieve the above object.

Simultaneously referring to Figures 2A, 2B, 2C, 3A, and 3B, when the orientation wedge 216 of the lens cap 109 moves to the close orientation indent 211, open orientation indent 213, or close-up orientation indent 215, the camera 100

15 respectively switches to a close mode, an open mode and a close-up mode. As shown in the Figure 2A, the orientation wedge 216 is located at the close orientation indent 211 and accordingly, the lens cap 109 covers the lens 103 precisely. The camera 100 is in the close mode, and as shown in Figure 3A, the post 119 of the lens 103 is located on the low plane 113 of the base 105.

20 Then, as shown in Figure 2B, the orientation wedge 216 moves from the close orientation indent 211 to the open orientation indent 213. Figure 2B is a sketch diagram of the sliding lens cap apparatus coupled to the lens cap 109 and the lens 103

when the camera 100 of Figure 1 is in the open mode. In Figure 2B, the lens cap 109 does not cover the lens 103 and the camera 100 is in the open mode, instead of the close mode. In the meantime, because the sliding rod 205 has not moved, the focal length of the lens 103 remains unchanged, in the open mode shown in Figure 3A.

5 Next referring to Figures 2C and 3B, Figure 2C is a sketch diagram of the sliding lens cap apparatus 111 coupled to the lens cap 109 and the lens 103 when the camera 100 of Figure 1 is in the close-up mode, and Figure 3B is a lateral sketch diagram of the lens 103 coupled to the base 105 of the camera 100 of Figure 1 in the close-up mode. As shown in Figure 2C, when the orientation wedge 216 moves from
10 the open orientation indent 213 to the close-up orientation indent 215, the lens cap 109 promotes the sliding rod 205 to shift and enables the lens frame 207 to promote the lens pull rod 209 to rotate the lens 103. At the same time, as shown in Figure 3B, the post 119 is moved along the inclined plane 115 to the high plane 117, enabling the lens 103 to move along the direction of the axis of the focalized light. As a result, the
15 focal length of the lens 103 increases and the camera 100 changes from the open mode to the close-up mode.

When the orientation wedge 216 moves from the close-up orientation indent 215 to the open orientation 213, the lens cap 109 promotes the sliding rod 205 to shift and enables the lens frame 207 to promote the lens pull rod 209 to rotate the lens 103.
20 Thus the lens 103 is set in the open mode, as shown in Figure 3A, instead of the close-up mode shown in Figure 3B. And the post 119 moves along the inclined plane 115 from the high plane 117 to the low plane 113. The focal length of the lens 103 is

decreased and the camera 100 changes from the close-up mode to the open mode. Then when the orientation wedge 216 moves from the open orientation indent 213 to the close orientation indent 211, the lens caps 109 exactly covers the lens 103, and the camera 100 is switched to the close mode.

5 In the above description of the preferred embodiment, the invention is illustrated by taking the movement of the post 119 of the lens 103 on the base 105 as an example, but it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. Any mechanism for rotating the lens to adjust the focal length of the camera is also an application of the invention.

10 The sliding lens cap apparatus disclosed in the preferred embodiment of the invention has the following advantages:

(1) easy usage: A user needs to operate only the sliding lens cap apparatus of the invention to achieve two functions: shifting the lens cap 109 to enable the camera 100 in the open mode and adjusting the focal length of the lens 103 to enable the camera in the close-up mode. It is different from a traditional camera that requires the user to manipulate different or separate buttons and mechanisms to achieve the above functions.

(2) saving inner space of the camera: The invention integrates the open/close button and the close-up button of a traditional camera in order to economize the space occupied within the camera.

(3) reducing the cost of material: The invention integrates the open/close button and the close-up button of a traditional camera in order to economize the material cost of the camera.

While the invention has been described by way of example and in terms of a preferred embodiment, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited thereto. On the contrary, it is intended to cover various modifications and similar arrangements and procedures, and the scope of the appended claims therefore should be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and similar arrangements and procedures.